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SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1901.

DECEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of December, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	81,970	17	75,990
2 Sunday	85,780	18	76,740
3	81,000	19	78,080
4	79,490	20	76,900
5	77,810	21	75,600
6	78,310	22	82,650
7	77,340	23 Sunday	89,035
8	83,130	24	77,220
9 Sunday	92,510	25	77,560
10	77,600	26	76,430
11	76,620	27	74,470
12	77,080	28	75,290
13	76,200	29	79,510
14	75,920	30 Sunday	90,930
15	81,430	31	75,670
16 Sunday	92,840		

Total for the month.....2,479,075
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed..... 109,895

Net number distributed.... 2,369,180
Average daily distribution.... 76,426

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of November was 1.29 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of December, 1900.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

MISSOURI-KANSAS ZINC.

Joplin miners step to the front by preparing to export 50,000 tons of high-grade zinc ore to Europe, where the supply of the metal has been decreasing in the past few years.

It is stated that this exportation will take one-fourth of this year's available zinc product out of the home market. This percentage seems high until it is recalled that many mines have been shut down because of low price of ore alleged to be due to overproduction. The shipment, it is announced, augurs stability in the zinc market.

But the most gratifying feature of the shipment is the fact that this zinc comes from the Missouri-Kansas district—the largest zinc producing region in the world. This district has long been famed in the United States. American enterprise is now forcing its products on the outside world. The shipment of 50,000 tons of zinc to Europe is only a forerunner of what will follow. When once the American product has reached the point of competition, the foreign article is well out of the running. Henceforth, items announcing such large shipments will be of no extraordinary occurrence.

GROWING RIGHT.

Railroad men will view with interest the action taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad in fixing a physical standard for its firemen and engineers. According to dispatches, only men between 5 feet 6 inches and 6 feet in height and weighing between 140 and 180 pounds will receive appointments in the engine service of that road.

Long arms are required for the handling of the widely separated levers in the new engines, so that it is but natural that the question of height should be a paramount one.

The "weighty" reason is a new one to the average man. By a close observation of statistics the railroad officials have discovered that men weighing inside these limits are less likely to catch the grip and similar afflictions than the brother weighing either more or less. It is said that germs are afraid of this happy medium in weight; hence the man with the correct avoirdupois is in favor when guiding the destinies of an engine.

It will not be long before the railroad man will be the highest type of physical manhood if requirements continue to be thrown about his physique. The railroads have tabooed drinking and cigarette smoking, and now the applicant has to "grow" right before he is eligible for a position. All of which may be hard for the railroad man, but infinitely safer for the person who travels.

MISER IVISON'S MISTAKE.

William Ivison, a New York millionaire, died at the age of 80 years, after confessing that in all his life he had not known happiness.

Ivison was a miser. Starting out poor, he had worked his way ahead in the financial world by shaving a bit here and denying himself there, until, when he grew old, he knew naught else. He was an infidel and called money his god. He knew no such fine distinctions as God and Mammon. They were one and the same deity to him. He prayed that he might take his money to his grave so that no one else could have it.

His calculations missed. The idea that wealth brings happiness was exploded long ago. Rich men nowadays do not make such magnificent endowments for public institutions entirely for the good it does others. They know that the giver receives in double portion the pleasure. There has sprung up an idea that the less a man takes out of the world, the better for him. Carnegie's idea that no man should die rich has more weight than it could have had before. The Rich Young Man of to-day is learning to follow the injunction delivered by the Savior so many centuries ago.

Miser Ivison failed to learn this lesson. His own confession stamped his life a failure.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY.

Citizens cannot but feel gratified at the increase in the business of St. Louis during the past year, a resume of which was given in the reports read before the annual meeting of the Business Men's League at the Mercantile Club Tuesday evening.

Much of the work incident to the advancement of St. Louis is done through this organization, which, though a purely voluntary association, has by its character, stability and forwardness in things looking toward the betterment of the city, placed itself at the front in commercial work. As President Walbridge aptly remarked in his address, "It has no power to enforce its decrees. It has no Sheriff or Constable or Marshal. Its only real executive power is its moral force."

Progress of a sort that gratifies all St. Louisans was reported by Secretary Cox. The League itself is to be congratulated upon the excellent showing made in its own finances, there being a handsome balance in the treasury. The League fathered the chief social event of the year—the reception to Admiral Dewey. Work of the League resulted in the indorsement by the Government to St. Louis's claim of the cheapest coal among large centers of population in the United States. This is of special significance when it may be taken as almost a natural sequence that "in addition to fifty-three concerns opening up here, and 440 corporations starting business, sixty-seven St. Louis corporations filed notice of increase of capitalization."

But perhaps more satisfactory than all these tokens of increased commercial prestige is the unswerving loyalty of the League to the World's Fair. Mr. Cox put it tersely when he said that he had been instructed to run the World's Fair train "as a special, with right-of-way over all traffic, to sidetrack trains of every class, to spike all switches, and do everything possible to expedite movement over the road." This spirit in the aggressive Business Men's League has done much toward pushing the World's Fair fund to a successful completion. The continued and assured support of the organization will do wonders in bringing enterprises incidental to such an exposition to St. Louis.

No less pleasing to St. Louis are the many ends for which the League is now working. New factories, a new Government warehouse, river improvement, increased postal facilities, conventions and good legislation are all included in the scheme. The men in the organization can be depended upon to bring these things about.

CONTRASTED WEDDINGS.

When Alfred G. Vanderbilt led the charming Miss Elsie French to the altar in Newport the other day, the present house of Vanderbilt stood in remarkable contrast to that of former days.

Society watched with interest the rich accessories which the present head of the Vanderbilt family cast around the ceremony that united him to Miss French. The wedding breakfast cost so many thousands of dollars, the gifts to the bridal party so many thousands more and so on and so forth until the climax of this royal wedding was reached when the bride opened a box containing securities amounting to $3,700,000, the gift of the groom. Private detectives guarded the mass of valuable presents. The wedding over, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt stepped aboard a Pullman and are now traveling in Canada—rich, happy, loving and with no cloud on the future.

Entirely different was a wedding in the Vanderbilt family a little over a century ago. In 1787 a young man began his work in life by farming a little patch of land on Staten Island. Two years later he had saved enough to buy a ferry, which he ran between the Island and the mainland. So successful was he that he was able, to use his own language, "to stay ashore and rest two days out of the seven." His name was John Vanderbilt.

But, as usually happens, the little prosperity which he enjoyed brought him a wife in the person of Phoebe Hand, an orphan who worked for a clergyman in the northern portion of the Island. Six months after becoming acquainted they were married in the meeting-house adjoining the clergyman's residence. The bride, gowned in homespun, was attended by two girls in their working dresses. Before the ceremony Phoebe's employer preached a brief sermon to the audience of twenty persons. Then the forty-fifth Psalm was read, the audience singing it to the "Old Windsor tune." When the ceremony was finished, it is written that the bride "kissed all present with the greatest heartiness, her bridegroom last, as was fitting."

No Pullman train after that wedding. The couple walked to their new home on the neglected barrens of the Island. The house stood six feet off the beach and had but three rooms—a palace in the eyes of the hopeful bride and groom. On the following Sunday, as was the custom, the pastor preached from the text chosen by the bride, "And Asa did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord his God." Then their real life began. It was a hard one, for the ferry-boat earned but a little more than a living for the increasing family. Their second child was Cornelius Vanderbilt, the famous old Commodore, founder of the Vanderbilt fortune.

John Vanderbilt's great-great-grandson's wedding was a happy affair, but who shall say that these two moderns gain that joy which comes from the hard toil of each day and which was the portion of the ancestors who lived on the beach of Staten Island?

CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

New York, Chicago and Philadelphia are watching the struggle being made in St. Louis for better government. These cities are engaged in like efforts looking toward the cleansing of municipal government.

In an editorial over a column in length the New York Evening Post details the conditions confronting St. Louis.

After mentioning the deplorable condition of the city treasury in connection with the World's Fair, the article states that "others besides the merchants who have advanced millions for this project have awakened to the fact that the municipal household must be put in order if the throngs of visitors expected are not to carry away the impression of a sadly down-at-the-heel city, badly paved, cleaned, sewered and policed." A resume of the work of the newspapers in promoting the Commission of Public Welfare is given, together with a review of the report of the last Grand Jury.

Concluding, the editorial says:

If under the spur of these and other revelations radical reforms in the administration of the city cannot be brought about, the outlook for St. Louis's future or for its attractiveness as a place of residence can hardly be said to be good. As has been so often pointed out, democracy itself is on trial in our cities, in which more and more people are being herded together from year to year. It is therefore encouraging to note that in our four largest cities the fight for the upholding of those basic principles upon which the Republic rests is going on with increasing vigor. The whole country has a vital interest in such a contest as is going on in St. Louis. It is a striking fact that reformers everywhere are beginning to realize this and to profit by each other's experience. A victory for justice and morality in St. Louis next spring will not be without a marked and a most encouraging effect upon our own efforts for civic purity as well as upon those in Chicago and Philadelphia.

Adjurations by the Post are welcome. It is true that this city seems to have been under a spell of evil influences. But the best citizens have entered into a fight for better government which will bear good fruit in April. St. Louis hopes that New York can give the same assurance regarding its own fight for civic righteousness.

EUROPE'S FEARS.

"Europe has more to fear from the projected Nicaraguan Canal than from any conditions imposed upon its usage," states the Quarterly Review, the weightiest periodical in England, in its last issue. "The existence of the canal will form a menace to British commercial interests in the East far more serious than confirmation or abrogation of any treaty rights." Continuing, the writer suggests that the countries of Europe join in opposition to the canal as a matter of industrial self-preservation.

It is not often that such an acknowledged British authority will thus tacitly confess that England cannot hold its own when placed in fair competition with the United States. Yet the hard figures which have been given out from time to time regarding the comparative commerce of this country and those across the Atlantic have made the fears of the industrial students on the other side justly afraid of the outcome.

Last year was a record breaker for the United States. The increase in exports of 1900 over 1899 was $177,391,420. England's increase was only $122,719,387.

No wonder that a leading German authority, the Fremdenblatt, after studying the figures, remarks: "Do not such an enormous increase and the corresponding rapid progress in productive and selling capacity constitute an imminent danger for all competing nations?" It then calls attention to the fact that the United States have one-fifth of the gold and silver money of the world; that the steel and iron trade of the world is controlled by American firms; that American machinery and tools have begun to drive English and German products from the markets; that where ten years ago America imported shoes it now uses its own leather and exports footwear to Europe; and the office furniture in England, Germany and France from the typewriter down to the smallest utensil is manufactured in the United States.

Pleasant reading for Americans, but bitter to the men of affairs in Europe. These things being true, it is not to be wondered that England is asked to join with other countries in a defensive commercial alliance for the prevention of the opening of the Nicaraguan Canal. It is because of the realization that with the handicap of restricted transportation facilities removed, the American workman would be king of the world's markets.

Under the new scheme of the Republican City Central Committee, patronage will be distributed by the three Republican papers of St. Louis. That is a distinct victory for the papers. May their right hands always keep tab on their left hands.

It is gratifying to learn that our streets can turn up something besides padded pay rolls. The discovery of a coal mine underneath one of the streets is a decided change for the better.

Governor Dockery's method of letting his actions speak in such eloquent fashion for good is in delightful contrast to the past actions of a large number of local politicians.

It is announced that E. W. Carmack, the United States Senator from Tennessee, is a "journalist." Congressmen are called newspaper men.

Although Missouri Republicanism was knocked breathless last November it has now recovered sufficiently to clamor loudly for Federal pie.

Mr. Sothern should promptly hunt out his hoodoo. A sore toe costing $105,000 and a fire causing a loss of $50,000 call for heroic action.

Excise Commissioner Seibert and Police Commissioner Hawes are alike commissioned to suppress the wineroom evil in St. Louis.

It will probably be in order for distinguished politicians in these days to visit Texas and shoot oil wells instead of ducks.

Missouri and Kansas have a new ambition—to furnish the zinc for the world. A 50,000-ton shipment is a very fair beginning.

How fortunate for Englishmen that they do not have to do any wire-pulling when a new ruler is required.

Colonel Roosevelt's press agent threatens to totally eclipse Colonel Fred Funston's.

The Foolish Choice.

Life's simplest things are love and kindly friends,
Nature's sweet charm of earth and sea and sky,
Gladness of soul that with right living blends,
Home's dear content, so cheap that all may buy;
And, being common treasure, 'tis our will
These gifts of easy having to disdain,
Striving for more exclusive good, until
Life is but yearning, mockery and pain.
For without love and friends, with blinded eyes
To the world's beauty, losing home's content,
Crushing the wholesome joy that else would rise
Because of days in healthy living spent,
Who that may find sweet happiness elsewhere,
Though wealth and fame and power all are won,
If these, life's simplest things, we scorn to share,
That have meant joy since life was first begun?

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

Civil War Veterans in the Senate---Ten of the Eleven Committeemen on Military Affairs Have a War Record.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

There has doubtless never been in the past history of Congress, nor will be for many generations to come, such a political group of war veterans as is presented by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Of the eleven Senators constituting this great committee, ten of them served in the Civil War. The remaining one, Carter of Montana, steps down and out with this session, and his place will be filled with an ex-soldier, making it composed exclusively of true and tried veterans of the greatest war ever waged in Christendom. Although these ten men carry more lead in their bodies than the rest of the Senate put together, it has never been said that this unnatural surplus of weight is not offset by the depth and breadth of their intellects.

Senators Hawley and Sewell are still filled with military ardor.

Of the seven Republicans representing the majority on this committee, none have more illustrious war records than Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, its chairman, and William J. Sewell of New Jersey. Both men were in the thick of the hardest fighting of the Civil War—the campaigns in Virginia—and were successively promoted for conspicuous gallantry in action. General Hawley at the outbreak of the war was commissioned a Captain, and before he emerged from the four years' conflict had gained the coveted rank of a Major General. He is a venerable personage, and his 74 years are beginning to tell on him. His long and honorable career of twenty-five years in Congress has rendered him a conspicuous figure among the public men of this generation.

Senator Sewell's military career in the Civil War was identical with that of General Hawley's; he, also, went in a Captain and came out a Major General. He was brevetted for distinguished services in the field at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was seriously wounded in both of these battles. Not content with this glorious record in the Civil War, Sewell, at the commencement of the trouble with Spain, was seized with the warlike ardor of his youth and requested an assignment in the army. The President forthwith appointed him Major General, but at the earnest solicitations of his Republican colleagues in the Senate he deferred going to the front. General Sewell is now Commander of the National Guard of New Jersey. This old fire-eater and Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, another member of the committee, are the only two Senators who enjoy the distinction of being awarded the Medal of Honor by Congress for gallantry in battle. Owing to a marked disinclination to participate in discussions on the floor of the Senate, Sewell has been dubbed the "Sphinx" of that body. It is only on the rarest occasions that he arises to address his colleagues.

Redfield Proctor of Proctor, Vt., a rugged Yankee, has also a war record. Beginning as a Lieutenant, he rose to the rank of Colonel, and was for some time on the staff of General "Baldy" Smith. This last service, at least, will do as a guarantee that the Vermont statesman is personally acquainted with genuine fighting. Proctor looks like a Vermont farmer, but is a multimillionaire. His business is marble quarrying, from which he derives his immense income. His holdings in the Green Mountain State are extensive, and through the recent purchase for $10,000,000 of the renowned Cararra quarries in Italy he has acquired the title of "Marble King of the World."

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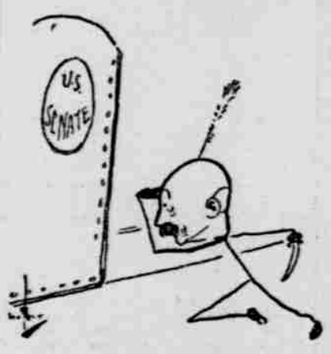
Notwithstanding the great records of Sewell, Hawley and Proctor, George Laird Shoup of Idaho is entitled to the palm for participation in the most hair-raising encounters. It is, indeed, doubtful if there's to-day a man in either branch of Congress who has seen harder fighting and had experiences more calculated to whiten the hair of an average man than the Idahoan. His war record is unique and distinct from that of any of his colleagues. During the Civil War Shoup served continuously as a scout along the base of the Rocky Mountains, in New Mexico, and along the Canadian, Pecos and Red rivers. 'Tis said of him that he would verily reather fight than eat. An Indian scout, and one of the best in the business, nothing was more to his liking than a brush with the wily redskin. Shoup is a good raconteur, and at Washington dinner parties his reminiscences of stirring skirmishes with Confederate and Indian are listened to with rapt interest. Throughout the lengthy conflict and for a half-score years thereafter, when Indian uprisings were of frequent occurrence, he lived with a gun in his hand. For many years his home was in a log cabin, where there were but one window and one door, and where, when he was within, it was a matter of reasonable caution to keep an eye on the approaches. This habit through his years of fighting as a scout became so fixed that even to-day he never sits with his back to the door. Whenever he enters his committee-room at the Capitol or seeks a place in the Senate restaurant for his midday meal he instinctively takes a chair where he can keep a clear watch on the trail by which he entered.

Senator Redfield Proctor buys the celebrated Dago marble quarries.



Senator George L. Shoup of Idaho still clings to his Indian fighting habits.

The one man on this soldiers' committee who does not belong to the list of warriors is Thomas Henry Carter of Montana. After the 4th of March the prominence which he has hitherto enjoyed will be no more, and he will have joined the "statesman out of a job" class. Carter is one of the most interesting men in public life, and his involuntary retirement will leave a vacuum in the Senate which can only be described as an aching void. Personally he is geniality itself and has a saving sense of humor. A choice polished slab of marble from one of Proctor's Vermont quarries would seem rough-hewn beside this finished product of the Northwest. A carpet-bagger from Iowa, he moved to Montana when he was 28, and hadn't been in the State seven years before he was elected to Congress. Since then he has had a death grip on Federal office. Beneath his smooth exterior Carter hides a biting tongue, which Pettigrew of South Dakota discovered to his sorrow last winter. Few more sensational scenes have occurred in the Senate than the passage last winter in which Carter warned the Democrats not to associate with Pettigrew. "Remember," he said, "that those who lie down with dogs will get up with fleas."

So much for the Republicans on this Military Affairs Committee. Every Democrat of the four who constitute the minority served throughout the Civil War in the Confederate Army, and two of them, Pettus of Alabama and Bate of Tennessee, are the only veterans of the war with Mexico now left in Congress. Edmund Winston Pettus, who is 80 years old, was a Lieutenant and participated in the famous attack on Chapultepec. William B. Bate helped plant "Old Glory" in that now prosperous Southern Republic by fighting as a private in the Louisiana and Tennessee regiments. These two, together with Francis Marion Cockrell of Missouri, enlisted as privates in behalf of the Confederacy, and before the fighting was over Bate had risen to the rank of Major General and Pettus and Cockrell surrendered as Brigadier Generals. During his career in defense of the old South, the Tennessean was three times dangerously wounded, and as a result has been lugging Yankee lead around in him for about forty years. General Cockrell, who is now rounding out his fifth term in the Senate, received three wounds and, lost a horse under him at the battle of Franklin—that bloodiest conflict in history for the number of men engaged. William Alexander Harris of Kansas, the youngest of the veterans of the war, had a remarkable record. Enlisting in the army of Northern Virginia in his nineteenth year, he was promoted to Assistant Adjutant General of Wilcox's Brigade and Ordnance Officer of Lieutenant General Hill's division before he was 21. He served for three years.

Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana goes to a populous country.

Of the twenty-six Democratic Senators, eighteen of them, including the four just mentioned, served in the Confederacy. Significant, also, is the fact that one of these ex-Confederates, Senator Harris, represents Kansas.

ALLEN V. COCKRELL.

What St. Louis Men Think of The Republic's Correspondence School.

Individual Worth Will Count in this System.

Frederick M. Crunden, librarian of the Public Library, considers the system of home study excellent, affording as it does an opportunity for a student to improve himself by conscientious application.

"The system is a good one," said Mr. Crunden in discussing the plan, "and affords both a stimulus to the young to study and also to those of riper years to continue their reading along educational lines. Besides, it affords an opportunity for study to thousands of young persons who would otherwise be compelled to do without an education in special branches.

"As I have said before, thousands of boys and girls must go without education of an advanced nature. The correspondence school opens a way for this class of students who are ambitious and wish to advance themselves but who would otherwise lack the means of so doing.

"This is one great advantage about a correspondence school—that the ambition of the pupil and his individual worth will count in the results derived from the school even more than in an ordinary academy or college. It rests with the individual pupil here to make an educated man of himself without the urging of the teacher or the stimulus of the other scholars.

"So far as individual merit goes, there is just as much opportunity for its development in this sort of a school as in another. The idea meets with my approval."

Advantage in Correspondence Over Printed Books Alone.

Judge Selden P. Spencer of the Circuit Court stated that he believed great good would result from the correspondence system.

"There are certain subjects which are eminently fitted for such a course," said the Judge, "and there is no reason why a good education along those lines should not be gained by following one of the courses. The advantage of the course, as I understand it, is the fact that knotty points which are passed over quickly in books are explained in full in a course of the sort, and if the pupil still fails to understand he can obtain further information by writing the professor in charge of the subject.

"The ideas will seem to be brought more clearly before the student by this correspondence, just as a facile lecturer can picture his subject more clearly to his hearers than an explanation can be given in books. The sense of being in touch with some one who possesses a knowledge of difficult points and the readiness with which hard problems can be solved by applying at the head of information make the course specially desirable.

"The great advantage of such a course does not seem to me to be confined to the working person. Instead, I think you will find that many persons of leisure who desire to read up in certain courses, business men who wish to keep in touch with the affairs of the day and young fellows who intend to improve themselves in every possible way will take these courses or several of them. I think the idea will be considered timely by nearly all of those I have mentioned."

Home Correspondence No Longer an Experiment.

Horace Kephart, librarian of the Mercantile Library, states that he approves of the correspondence school and that in his opinion much good will result therefrom.

"The enterprise will be a success," said Mr. Kephart, "both on account of its intrinsic merit and because the backing lent the idea by a large newspaper will make it attractive to thousands of persons who would otherwise pay no attention to any educational scheme.

"The home or correspondence system of education is no longer an experiment, and while I will not go into statistics I will say that there is one institution in the East which has at least 25,000 graduates, all taught by this method. The institution ranks high in the educational world and its grades are accepted in many other institutes.

"There is no reason for the school under the auspices of The Republic not being a great success. According to the announcements, its grades will be accepted by many educational institutions, and this shows the opinions the heads of these same institutions have of the correspondence system.

"Personally, I approve of the idea and think that it will be successful and of great value. It will be of especial value to young men who are employed through the day and who, though ambitious, have no opportunity in the ordinary course of things to gain an education."

Practical Education Possible Under the New Plan.

Doctor Young H. Bond of No. 3802 Page boulevard expresses emphatic approval of the correspondence system. He says that it is a move in the direction of practical education.

"I am a great believer in the more practical branches of education," said the doctor in reply to a question, "and by practical I mean those subjects which will be of value in later life. I think a young man or woman preparing for a life work should consider the matter in the choice even of early subjects.

"Now, take history, for instant. That is a general subject which every one should know. The dead languages seem to me of little importance to a young man who must earn his living, compared to the value of a general knowledge of the history of the world. His knowledge of history should not consist of a mere knowledge of occurrences, but he should also be able to derive therefrom a knowledge of the lessons taught by these occurrences.

"This correspondence system, I should imagine, would lend itself to the teaching of such subjects as history, bookkeeping, mathematics and one or two other subjects extremely well. I believe that the practical subjects, those which will be used in later life by the student, should be the ones studied, and that the dead languages and courses in arts should be acquired more as accomplishments and to complete an education rather than as they are acquired now, as part of the early education.

"The idea itself is a good one. The advantages of it to the young persons who must work are obvious and I think that it will prove successful."

It Will Afford Opportunity for Review.

Judge O'Neill Ryan of the Circuit Court expresses his approval of the idea. Both on account of its educational value to the public at large and because of its interest to those acquainted with the subjects chosen.

"The idea is excellent," said Judge Ryan, "and should prove most instructive and interesting. Besides the benefit to those unacquainted with the subjects, who can thus acquire a good education along those lines, the person acquainted with the topic will take great interest in the course and in polishing up his knowledge of each subject. I am a believer in ideas of this kind and in the good they do."

Benefit Will Come to the Country at Large.

Malcolm Macbeth, President of the Real Estate Exchange, spoke as follows about the correspondence system:

"Anything which benefits the people in an educational way is an advantage not only to them, but to the country at large. The correspondence system, if properly conducted, affords many persons an opportunity to acquire knowledge they could gain in no other way. Take the younger business element for instance—if employed during the day they have no time to attend school; but through the correspondence system they can improve themselves after business hours.

"An inexpensive system of the sort would be very useful to many persons. Subjects such as history and English literature could be taught to advantage in this way, and there is a large field open in which a general education could be acquired.

"The advantage in the system is the opportunity it affords young working people to improve themselves. The fact that instruction can be gained at odd hours and the inexpensive nature of the courses, make it especially desirable for those of limited means. The idea seems to me a very good one."

Specialties May Be Acquired by This Means.

W. R. Gentry, the attorney, formerly of Columbia, Mo., but now of this city, stated that he approved of the correspondence system and that a good knowledge of law could be gained through its means.

"The elements of law could be read to great advantage by means of correspondence," said Mr. Gentry, "and a foundation could be laid for an excellent legal education. I believe that a knowledge of the law is useful to every man, irrespective of his business, and I think that a course of this sort is especially useful, furnishing as it does an opportunity to acquire this knowledge.

"There are points which seem difficult to understand in the mere reading of the law, phrases occurring which seem ambiguous to the beginner. The correspondence system affords an opportunity to inquire about these points, where they are not explained already by the instructor. As a means of furnishing a legal education alone, the course is well worth looking into.

"In regard to other subjects, history and the English branches could be taught by this system. When we come to the necessity of a course like this, we find that the necessity exists most often in cases of young people who have not had an opportunity to secure the education they desire. The correspondence course offers this opportunity.

"The course should be chosen by each person with a view to receiving education which will help him most in advancement along his chosen line of business. But in addition a study of the law should be taken by every one, for it is a knowledge which cannot come amiss."

The School Will Reach Tens of Thousands Daily.

H. M. Dalton, attorney, believes that the correspondence system will prove very useful in certain lines of education.

"The first thing to mention when a newspaper is connected with an undertaking like this," said Mr. Dalton, "is that it will reach persons numbered by the tens of thousands daily, while a college reaches only two or three hundred on the average. The mere fact of the numbers reached is a strong argument in favor of the newspaper's idea.

"It is somewhat new to me, but it seems that it ought to be a success. Such studies as bookkeeping, for instance, could be taught if practice was kept up by the reader at the same time. History, of course, is the first subject that occurs to one as being a natural one for the paper, and the study of this should be attended with great success along the lines planned by The Republic."

Universal Need of History and Mathematics.

Doctor P. S. O'Reilly indorses the idea, specifying certain subjects which he thinks can be acquired by this means. He says:

"The fundamental principles of many subjects could be taught to great advantage by correspondence and they could also be taught by the publication of a series of educational articles in the columns of the paper. History and mathematics are the subjects which seem to me most necessary.

"The necessity for a knowledge of history on the part of the general public is often evidenced by ludicrous mistakes which are made in speeches, in written articles and in every-day conversation concerning the most important epochs of history. Some things which every person should know seem to be altogether unknown to the vast majority.

"In a country where politics is of such vital interest to every citizen, history plays too important a part to be overlooked. I believe that an excellent knowledge of the subject can be acquired by the system The Republic has adopted.

"It does not seem to me that a college education is absolutely essential to success, although it is of the greatest advantage. Andrew Johnson, the President, for instance, was what you might call a self-made man so far as education went—he acquired his knowledge for himself. Now every young man who so desires can acquire an education in many ways, all that is necessary being the proper spirit on his part. I believe that The Republic's idea offers him a very good opportunity for this acquirement."

Certainly an Original Advertisement.

Many people in Baden were considerably surprised the other day when they read the following notice in the Walbstadter Zeitung:

"Attention! At the beginning of the coming month I will establish myself as physician at Reichartshausen. I will hold consultations from 7 to 9 o'clock. I will be at the Camel from 9 to 11 o'clock, at the Crown from 11 to 1, at the Rose from 1 to 3, at the Stag from 3 to 5 and at the Lion from 5 to 7.

"It will be useless to disturb me after 7 o'clock, except in the case of grave accident or very serious illness.

"Fee moderate. Fifty per cent reduction in case of children.

"Every adult patient will receive, free of charge, a full bottle of beer.

"Respectfully, DR. JACOB B——, late of America.

"N. B.—My arrival will be announced by the official town criers."

Doctor Jacob B—— does not say where he practiced in this country, but as he announces himself as "late of America," the rustics of Baden cannot be blamed if they infer from his words that American physicians are accustomed to give ottles of beer to their patients and to have their arrival in strange places heralded by town criers.